

REFUGEES HAVE GOOD TIME IN DUNCAN CAMP

Arizona, Shannon and Detroit Copper Companies Have Established Tent Colony for Former Employees—Life Sweet Dream

SETTLEMENT IS SPOTLESS TOWN

Frank McLean is "Mayor" of Colony and Has Elaborately Equipped Office in Tent With Telephone and Other Conveniences

(Special to The Republican.)
DUNCAN, Ariz., Oct. 28.—Who wouldn't be a refugee?

The refugees driven out of Clifton, Morenci and Metcalf by the strikers—likewise those who left the strike zone just because they did not care to remain—are having one grand, glorious time at Duncan. The Arizona, Shannon and Detroit Copper companies have established a tent colony here for their former employees, and for the aforesaid employees life is one sweet dream.

There are sixty tents at this time and sixteen more have been ordered for delivery this week. Each tent is floored with pine boards and has electric lights. The colony even has a sewer system. Everything is strictly sanitary and the refugees take great pride in making their settlement a "spotless town."

Frank McLean, of the Detroit Copper company, is "mayor" of the refugee colony. He has an elaborately equipped office in one of the tents, with a telephone, typewriter and other modern conveniences.

One of the tents is a combined reading room, writing room and library. The very newest magazines and newspapers are there, also a good supply of books, pencils, pens, writing paper and stamped envelopes are absolutely free at the library. Perhaps this is a delicate hint to the refugees to write back to their friends in the strike zone of the joys of life in Duncan.

Any former employee of the three copper companies affected by the strike is welcomed at the camp. It makes no difference if he has been a leader of the strikers and a rabid Western Federation man; no questions are asked and he is told to make himself right at home.

Each company furnishes its former employees with credit slips good at the Duncan stores. If John Smith, of the Shannon company, wants a can of beans he goes to the store and gets it. If Jim Jones, of the Arizona company, wants a sack of flour he goes and gets it. They will never have to pay. When they go back to work no deductions will be made from their pay. Everything is on the company plan.

Those who did not work for the companies in pre-strike days but have left the strike zone because of poor business or for other reasons, are given free ground for their tents.

The refugees amuse themselves in a thousand different ways. Quail hunting parties go out almost every day and as the toothsome birds are plentiful in the vicinity of Duncan they are regarded more as a staple article of diet than as a delicacy. The alfalfa fields and lanes all down the valley simply teem with rabbits. Now and then someone brings in a deer.

Naturally no striker or union man is popular among the refugees. Whenever one heaves in view, which is not often, he is told in plain language what the refugees think of him and his ilk. But for all that the refugees are good-natured toward casual visitors from the mining country up north.

Until the last few days the refugee camp has been quietly agitated by reports that the strikers were coming down here to "clean out" things generally. The refugees felt quite sure that they could give a good account of themselves in an encounter; certainly they could have done so with the assistance of some half a hundred cowboys living within a few miles of the town. Not only the cowboys but about

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Quiet At Clifton, Waiting For Federal Investigation

(Special to The Republican.)
CLIFTON, Ariz., Oct. 28.—With a definite understanding that a federal probe of the causes leading up to the strike and of conditions existing at present, will soon be held by Commissioner Meyers, under the direction of Secretary Wilson, of the department of labor, the striking miners in the Clifton-Morenci district have assumed an attitude of watchful waiting. There were no demonstrations in the district today. The men are determined to hold out and there is no indication of weakening.

About one hundred troops arrived

GREAT TRADE REVIVAL KEEPS STEEL MILLS AT WORK DAY AND NIGHT

BIG ORDER PLACED FOR STEEL RAILS

PHILADELPHIA, Oct. 28.—Orders for 175,000 tons of steel rails have been placed by the Pennsylvania railroad. These rails will cover the 1916 requirements of the road. An additional order was placed with the Baldwin Locomotive Works for the construction of seventy-five heavy freight locomotives for immediate delivery.

LATE ACTION OF MESA CLUB BLOTTED OUT

Commercial Club, After a Heated Debate, Adopts Motion Rescinding Tuesday Night's Action Favoring Recall of Gov. Hunt

(Special to The Republican.)
MESA, Oct. 28.—The Mesa commercial club tonight rescinded the action of the club on Tuesday night in adopting a resolution favoring the recall of Governor Hunt, after a lengthy and heated debate. The rescinding motion was introduced by County Supervisor W. K. Bowen in the following language: "I move that the action taken on Tuesday night in favor of the recall of Governor Hunt through a resolution read, as a commercial body, be rescinded."

The offer of the motion was followed by a debate in which the mover, Attorney M. J. Dougherty, Senator Stanley, Dr. J. B. Nelson and others took part.

The proponents of the motion did not touch upon the merits of the movement for the recall of the governor; no defense of him was made but it was contended that the resolution of Tuesday night was in violation of the by-laws of the club which forbid action on political or partisan questions.

The opponents of the motion took the ground that the proposed action against the governor was for the betterment of Mesa as well as for the whole state and it was for such objects that the club had been organized. They said that such a construction of the by-laws had been offered in support of Mr. Bowen's motion last Tuesday night, and that participation in practically all public affairs. It was recalled that the club had endorsed Mr. Bowen for appointment to the board of supervisors and that then the club had violated its by-laws if it had done so by its action last Tuesday night.

The motion was carried by a rising vote, fourteen members, in the affirmative, and it was declared carried, though by a narrow margin. The attendance was about as large as that of last Tuesday night. The personnel was only slightly different.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Oct. 28.—For Arizona: Fair.

POLICE AT SEA AS TO THE BACKERS OF ROBERT FAY

(Associated Press Dispatch.)
NEW YORK, Oct. 28.—William Flynn, chief of the secret service and H. Snowden Marshall, United States district attorney, asserted that none of the papers found in the room of Robert Fay, at Weehawken, shed any light as to who Fay's financial backers were or the connection of Fay's acts in the United States, with the officials in Europe. He said that all of the alleged evidence against the five charge with conspiracy and plotting to disable steamships laden

yesterday from Phoenix, Mesa and Tempe, and these were today distributed among the two militia camps. A few militiamen who have been in service here since the troops were first ordered out, were today granted leaves of absence and left for their homes. The union reports finances plentiful and more in sight. Another mass meeting is scheduled for tomorrow at which the proposed federal probe will be discussed. So far as can be learned there is no indication that the executive committee is contemplating presenting a new proposition to the mine managers.

Virtually Every Blast Furnace and Steel Mill in the Country Working Day and Night and Demand Cannot Be Satisfied

NOT YET REACHED THE HEIGHT MARK

Experts Say Volume of Business, Both Domestic and Foreign, More Than Double What It Was One Year Ago

(Associated Press Dispatch.)
NEW YORK, Oct. 28.—So great has been the general revival in the iron and steel trade in the United States, it is said by authorities, that with virtually every blast furnace and steel mill in the country working day and night to its capacity, the demand for iron, steel and steel products cannot be satisfied. It is almost impossible to buy for immediate delivery pig iron, scrap or ingots in any sizeable quantities at any industrial plant. The revival began about the first of July and has been coming on rapidly with a deluge of orders since the middle of August and may not yet have reached its height mark.

Within these months the price of pig iron, long regarded as a barometer of trade, has increased approximately 35 per cent and that of steel and steel products, except steel rails, has gone up about 15 per cent. At the present time the demand for pig iron, for various lines of steel, is in excess of the producing capacity of the furnaces and mills of the United States, reads the statement issued by Judge Elbert Gary, chairman of the United States Steel corporation. Experts who have followed the rising fortunes of iron and steel within the past twelve months have asserted that the volume of business, both domestic and foreign, is at present more than double what it was a year ago and that 150,000 men are employed in the iron and steel plants throughout the United States, who were not on the payrolls a year ago. This is about a fifty per cent increase.

"Manufacturers are unable to make deliveries entirely satisfactory to the purchasers with respect to a large majority of the different kinds of finished steel," said Judge Gary.

"There is nothing to indicate that there will be a decrease in the demand for any products for some time. While prices received are still low, they are increasing and apparently will go higher, so that fair and reasonable profits may be expected."

"Of course, these very satisfactory conditions are more or less affected by the war business, so-called, yet it is undoubtedly true that there is a better feeling throughout the general iron and steel trade than has been experienced or some years."

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MELLEN STILL ON STAND IN THE NEW HAVEN CASE

Testified Before Federal Investigating Committee That in Old Days the New Haven Would Not Brook Any Kind of Competition

ROCKEFELLER A WITNESS

Tells of Activity of Road in Preventing by Adverse Legislation the Building of Trolley Lines Paralleling Haven Tracks

(Associated Press Dispatch.)
NEW YORK, Oct. 28.—Testimony of the political activities of the New Haven in the Connecticut and Rhode Island legislatures to prevent the construction of competitive trolley lines, introduced a new and sensational chapter in the story of how the New Haven acquired its alleged monopolistic grip of the transportation traffic of New England, as presented by the government trial of the eleven former directors under the Sherman law.

Charles Mellen identified the documentary evidence introduced by the government in an effort to show that the New Haven brooked no competition from any source. It consisted almost entirely of correspondence written by John Hall, vice president of the New Haven. A score of letters were put into the evidence revealing that in 1896 the New Haven was threatened by a proposition to connect trolley roads into a through line between New York and Springfield. Hall wrote: "Wherever electric roads are projected, we should be found opposing them." The defense constantly objected to the reading of the letters, on the ground that the indictment did not charge the New Haven with the matter of legislative activity.

"I think when the time is fixed we ought to be ready to have music by a full band, wrote Hall to Henry Robinson of Hartford, Conn., in January, 1907, requesting him to use his efforts in the Connecticut legislature to prevent a repeal of the law which hindered trolley lines from building their routes paralleling railroad lines."

"Please nip the project in the bud"

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FRENCH LAND BIG FORCE IN SERBIA NEAR SALONIKI

(Associated Press Dispatch.)
LONDON, Oct. 28.—(Aside of the German official dispatch, which records the advance of the Teutons, the capture by the Bulgarians of Zajcar and Kladjevat, both on the Timok river, northeast of Nish and the heights of Piro, directly east of Nish, there is little authentic news of the invasion of Serbia. The danger spot for the Serbians is in the northeast corner, where they are being attacked on three sides, and eventually must fall back south-east. The French, according to German dispatches, have landed 150,000 men in Saloniki, and one hundred guns. The whereabouts of the British reinforcements is a secret.

Thus far the Serbians have been retreating in good order. Despite the seriousness of the situation, optimism prevails in Serbian quarters in London, which is probably best able to judge the assistance sent by the French, English and Russians. There are reports that the Serbians have recaptured Uskup, which is not improbable. Saloniki dispatches report that the French hold the line of Krivolak, Radovista and Strumitsa. With an army there and the Serbians at Veles, Uskup forms a dangerous salient. That the British reinforcements may be considerable and may be judged from the fact that although General Monro, recently appointed in good order.

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DEFENDING HER HONOR BRIDE IS EXONERATED

SAN FRANCISCO, Oct. 28.—Mrs. Mary Parnes, the young bride, who confessed to the police that she killed Michael Weinstein, a crippled peddler, with an axe, and then chopped his body to pieces, was exonerated by the coroner's jury. The jury held the killing justifiable on the ground that she was defending her honor when she attacked upon the peddler was made.

TWENTY CHILDREN DIE IN MYSTERIOUS FIRE IN PAROCHIAL SCHOOL

Score of Pupils, Mostly Girls, Are Killed When One Falls Before Classes Marching from Building in Fire Drill Formation

SISTERS LEAD MANY TO SAFETY

Others Jump from Windows into Coats Stretched as Life Nets, While Some Slide Down the Shaky Water Spouts

(Associated Press Dispatch.)
PEABODY, Mass., Oct. 28.—Twenty children, mostly girls, of ages ranging from six to seventeen, were killed in the fire which destroyed St. John's Parochial school. One was probably fatally injured and others less severely hurt. Six hundred pupils had entered the rooms for the morning session when the fire was discovered. The majority of them were guided to safety by the Sisters of the Order of Notre Dame, who were their teachers.

A panic seized a large number near the front door. In the rush to escape they lost their footing and the many bodies blocked the exit. Most of the dead were found there. The Sisters all escaped. The Mother Superior was seriously burned, and is expected to recover, although prostrated by the disaster. The origin of the fire is a mystery.

The theory that the fire was caused by a boiler explosion was dismissed. The police are of the opinion that the stove room in the basement, where the gas meter was located, was the source. Tarry pupils smelled smoke and reported this to the Mother Superior. The children had just finished the morning prayer. The song sounded for the fire drill and Mother Marie hurried to tell the sisters of the danger.

The movement for the fire drill was quickly started. Recently in a practice drill the building was emptied in two minutes. It would have been cleared in the same time, in the opinion of Rev. Nicholas Murphy of St. John's church, but for the fatal falling of a child, believed to have been a cripple, in the front vestibule. Over the body child after child stumbled and fell, and choked the opening. Thus their escape was blocked.

There was trouble with the rear door, which was jammed for a time and impeded the movement of the children. This was finally reopened and many escaped through it. The classes, marshaled by the sisters, in the rooms and halls, filed through the corridors and started down the stairs in an orderly procession, notwithstanding the smoke, until the blockade occurred. With the cries below coming to their ears the children in the rear lines scattered into the rooms of all three floors of the building. Many jumped from the windows into the coats of the firemen and bystanders.

Those on the lower floor dropped safely to the ground. From the second floor most of the children, supervised by the sisters, jumped into the coats of firemen and bystanders.

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ROOSEVELT ANSWERS THOSE OPPOSED TO EQUAL SUFFRAGE

(Associated Press Dispatch.)
OYSTER BAY, Oct. 28.—Former President Theodore Roosevelt in a letter read at a rally in behalf of woman suffrage tonight reiterated his belief in the extension of suffrage to women, answered some of the arguments of those opposing. "Opponents to woman suffrage say it would take women away from home. If this is so, I should certainly not favor it, just as if giving a man suffrage took him away from business, I should not favor it, for the making and keeping of home must always be the chief work of a man or woman."

FOR RUSSIAN CREDIT LOAN

(Associated Press Dispatch.)
NEW YORK, Oct. 28.—It is reported that Russian agents are seeking, if possible, a credit loan in the United States of fifty or a hundred millions, or more if possible. It will be similar to the recent allies loan, although a bond issue is not contemplated. Details of the proposed loan are lacking. One quarter reports that the Russians are willing to pay as high as nine per cent interest and added that it will probably be for eighteen months, and in the neighborhood of sixty millions.

BRITAIN NOT IN ANY PEACE NEGOTIATIONS

LONDON, Oct. 28.—Emphatic denial that Great Britain has engaged in any peace negotiations, direct or indirect, was made by David Lloyd George, minister of munitions, in reply to a question in the house of commons.

MEXICAN TROOPS DISARMED FOR MARCH IN U.S.

Caranza Soldiers Forced to Surrender—Their Guns When Trip Through U. S. is Begun—Weapons Sealed in Baggage Car

(Associated Press Dispatch.)

WASHINGTON, Oct. 28.—General Funston has reported to the war department that with the additional troops arrival at Douglas tomorrow, he will be prepared to guard American territory against any violation in the impending attack by Villa on Agua Prieta. Two field batteries, two regiments of infantry and a troop of cavalry compose the reinforcements. Instructions to Funston were positive not to permit the Villa soldiers to cross into the United States for the purpose of a flank movement. General Funston has posted a troop of cavalry at Naco, to guard the border on the western flank of Douglas, the rest of the forces going direct to Douglas. Officials said that Villa is regarded as an outlaw, and the protest of the Villa governor of Sonora against the passage of the Caranza troops in the United States will be in vain.

General Calles, commanding the Caranza campaign, has built a semi-circle of trenches about the town fronting southward and is preparing to make the fight with his back against the international line. Several thousand additional men sent him by Carranza will cross the United States from Piedras Negras Laredo, by train under guard of American troops. They will travel without arms. Their weapons are being collected at the border and sealed in baggage cars attached to the train until they recross the line at Agua Prieta.

Protest Against Permission

NOGALES, Oct. 28.—Carlos Randall, the Villa governor of Sonora, has protested the transportation of the Caranza troops through the United States from Laredo to Douglas. Randall stated that he had telegraphed to Secretary Lansing that if the permit for the Caranza troops to cross the border is not revoked he will "be unable to guarantee the safety of American lives and property in Sonora." He said that he doubted his ability to control the Villa

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MASONS TO LAY NEW CATHEDRAL HOUSE STONE

With Beautiful and Impressive Service of the Order, Corner-stone of the Episcopal House Will Be Laid Sunday

VICE-PRESIDENT AND BISHOP TO SPEAK

Grand Lodge Will Convene in Special Session—Stone Will Contain Interesting Records of Episcopal Church in Arizona

With the beautiful and impressive service of the Masonic fraternity, the corner-stone of the new Trinity Episcopal Cathedral House will be laid Sunday afternoon. Though the entire cathedral staff will participate in the ceremony, it will be a strictly Masonic service. In addition to an address by Right Reverend Julius W. Atwood, D.D., bishop of Arizona, there will be an address by Hon. Thomas R. Marshall, vice-president of the United States, who has been designated for the occasion to the Masonic office of grand orator.

The services will be in charge of the grand lodge of Arizona, with at least four of the grand lodge officers present, including George Alexander Brider, grand master.

The grand lodge will assemble at the Masonic Temple at 2:30 o'clock. After the opening, a procession will be formed, with the commandery in the lead, followed by the Indian School Band, the Master Masons, the Chapter and the Grand Lodge. The

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FRENCH CABINET HAS RESIGNED

PARIS, Oct. 28.—The French cabinet, of which Rene Viviani was the head, has resigned. Aristide Briand has been asked to form a new cabinet. He had been unsuccessful up to a late hour. Political leaders lengthily discussed the retirement of Viviani and the reorganization of the cabinet, no definite arrangement for which has been reached. The chamber of deputies, which was awaiting the appearance of the ministry, adjourned without making any formal announcement.

There have been rumors since the resignation of Foreign Minister Delcasse of important changes. The withdrawal of Viviani was surprising, as his ministry had received a vote of confidence from the chamber recently by a large majority. One explanation is that Viviani had overtaxed his strength by his strenuous services in connection with the war.

First Call For Funds From Anglo-French Credit Loan

(Associated Press Dispatch.)
NEW YORK, Oct. 28.—The first call for funds available from the Anglo-French half-billion dollar credit loan was made by Basil Blackett, secretary of the Anglo-French commission, and Octave Homberg, one of the French members who remained in this country to adjust matters in connection with the loan. The call requests banks throughout the country where the funds are deposited to permit by November 15, fifteen per cent of the proceeds. The money is to be placed at the disposal of the British and

French fiscal agents in America wherever needed. The call requests that the money be sent to the National City Bank here, the institution designated as a depository for the proceeds as called for. It is expected that the call will place at the disposal of the British and French governments between sixty and seventy millions. This will be placed to the credit of the "British and French government central joint account," the sum to be checked out by Blackett and Homberg as needed, and when this is exhausted, another call will be made.